

Vol. XXX, No. 9,202.

AN APPEAL FOR FRANCE.

A LETTER FROM THE IMPERIAL EXILE.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION—HE DESIRES THE DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIAN, EVEN AT THE SACRIFICE OF HIS DYNASTY—GERMANY HAS MORE INTEREST IN AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE THAN IN HER RUIN—WHY A MAGNANIMOUS POLICY SHOULD BE PURSUED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

La Situation, an Imperialist organ in London, will publish the following to-morrow, under the heading, "The Ideas of the Emperor." Immediately after the failure of negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshöhe an exact report of the interview. The Emperor, upon receiving this, shut himself up in his cabinet. The same evening Castelnau set out for the Prussian headquarters with the following note, wholly in the Emperor's handwriting:

WILHELMSHÖHE, Sept. 26, 1870.

In sending me news every day of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword, the King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner on the trials which the Prussian armies impose upon France in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's (Bismarck's) communications confirm me in this opinion.

But is the time indeed come for me to respond to this twofold expectation by the expression of my thoughts? Until the 4th of September the reserve, to which I have adhered since Sedan, was due to my firm resolution to have the Empress at full liberty to act in accordance with the purposes of the country. Since the 4th of September I could not but wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dynasty, should succeed in driving the invader beyond her natural frontier. [There is probably an omission here, "They," in the next sentence, refers to the Provisional Government.—ED.]

In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the real character of the war; thinking thus to be rid of responsibility for a general impulse to the influence of which my Government had felt bound to submit. The result was to destroy the effect of the motives which they have to refuse the conditions offered; it was, above all, to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France.

The Count appears to be unaware that the armistice refused was necessary to the reconstruction of a regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the Powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers "a proof of the King's moderation." No one could blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals little in accordance with our glorious past. A duel like this which is being fought between France and Germany can only be brought to an end by the complete ruin of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and honorable reconciliation.

First of all, then, the Count ought to ask himself whether Germany has more interest in the ruin than in the alliance of France. If admitting the former hypothesis, Germany does not believe that France is able to find safety in despair—even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit.

My interview with the King authorizes me to think that he much prefers an alliance with France to her ruin; that he is not without anxiety as to the results of a struggle carried to extremities, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect knowledge of the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give to the two countries once closely united. If such were in reality the King's opinion, it would only remain to point out the means of giving it effect. But does it indeed belong to the conqueror to define the obligations of the conquered that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands?

I can only remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the heart of the French people, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear, which will remain unexcited whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon us.

France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and honorable alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defense commanded by fortresses between the two empires. As for the sacrifices France would have to endure beside, she would not agree to make them were she not permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to the two nations from a peace of which their own would henceforth be sole arbiter.

In this view, the Powers, obliged to hold themselves completely aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason for intervening.

The frank and clear statement of the truth which I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing will ever be able to destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible. These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe.

Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions.

These considerations will daily have less weight; especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe. But if on both sides they persist in looking for force as the only solution, there

will surely spring out of this shock a formidable unknown (*un connu redoutable*) as much to the misfortune of Germany as to that of France. NAPOLEON.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED ITALY.

RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE IN ROME—THE PEOPLE ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR ITALIAN UNITY—THE POPE GOING TO MALTA.

ROME, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The voting yesterday was orderly throughout until the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The result, as was generally supposed, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity. The returns, as far as received, show that about 50,000 votes were cast throughout the patrimony, of which only about 50 were for the Pope. The result is heralded everywhere with enthusiasm.

It is reported that in consequence of the vote of the Leonine City having been cast unanimously for the ruler of Victor Emmanuel, the Pope will take up his residence in the island of Malta.

The city was splendidly illuminated last evening in honor of the result of the plebiscite. The best of order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. Strong guards had been placed at each of the twelve voting places, but their services were not needed. Processions, with music and flags, marched through the streets to the different polling places, creating much enthusiasm. The workmen went to work in a body.

THE ITALIAN PROPOSALS.

The following are the proposals for the settlement of the Roman Question, made by the Italian Government to the Pontiff:

First: The Supreme Pontiff shall preserve the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and in addition, that precedence over the King and the Sovereign which have been established by usage.

Second: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy assumes the engagement to offer to the Pontiff, at any time, the use of the Vatican, and by canon law as Patriarch of the West, and Primate of Italy.

Third: The said Government recognizes in the Supreme Pontiff the right of sending his nuncios to foreign countries, and engages to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

Fourth: The Supreme Pontiff shall have free communication with all the bishops and the faithful, respectively, without government intervention. He shall equally have the right to summon in the places and manners deemed expedient by him, ecclesiastical councils and synods.

Fifth: The bishops in their dioceses, the parish priests in their parishes, shall be independent of every government intervention in the discharge of their duties.

Sixth: The King shall remain, however, subject to the common law, as regards crimes punishable by the laws of the kingdom.

Seventh: His Majesty gives up all patronage of ecclesiastical benefices.

Eighth: The Italian Government renounces all intervention in the nomination of bishops.

Ninth: The said Government engages itself to enforce the Holy See with a fixed and tangible revenue, for a sum to be determined by common agreement.

Tenth: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, with the views that all Catholic powers and peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See with the aid and power of the fitting regulations to determine the quota which each of them shall contribute toward the revenue referred to in the preceding article.

Eleventh: The negotiations shall have free scope to obtain guarantees of the provinces established in the preceding articles.

Twelfth: On the basis of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall come to an agreement with the Government of the King of Italy, by means of Commissioners designated for that purpose.

There only remains to add—a most important addition—that the giving up of the Leonine City to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.

SPAIN.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER—RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

Thirty-five new cases of vomito were reported to-day at Barcelona, and 29 deaths.

A decree, signed by the Regent Serrano, has been published permitting religious teaching in the schools, but exempting from its operation the children of parents who make objection to their instruction therein.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The sessions of the Rigsdag were opened to-day by the King, who in his speech congratulated the Assembly and the country on the maintenance of neutrality by Denmark. He expressed the hope that the pending questions with North Germany would be so settled as to reassure the independence of the country and strengthen the relations of Denmark with her powerful neighbors. He also intimated a desire that the session would be brief.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

It is said that Alexander Dumas, senior, is dying at Dieppe.

The reports of Russian armaments are discredited at Vienna.

The ship *Avoca*, now on her way to London from Australia, has 111,625 ounces of gold and 165,125 sovereigns.

Archbishop Manning, in his sermon at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday, likened Victor Emmanuel to Pontius Pilate.

HEALTH OF GEN. LEE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Col. Christian, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of Sept. 28 Gen. Lee, after providing over an unusually large meeting of the faculty of Washington College, attended a protracted and exciting meeting of the vestry of the Episcopal Church. On his return to his residence he fainted from extraordinary fatigue, and was placed in bed, where he has since remained under advice of his physicians.

He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis—only temporary exhaustion, which he is recovering from. His physicians speak as occasion requires. His physicians confidently expect his recovery in a day or so. At noon to-day (Monday) he was cheerful, and his family and physicians are all well. The news of his recovery, Col. Christian left Gen. Lee's house at 12 o'clock to-day.

PERSONALITIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. L. Davis, editor of *The Eastern* (Penn.) Daily Express, died, aged 70, at his residence in the South Carolina State House, died at Saratoga on the 1st inst., aged 70.

Miss S. A. Green has been admitted to membership in the Pittsburgh Typographical Union, being the first woman ever elected.

A decision was rendered yesterday at Indianapolis in the celebrated Layton divorce case, the court having granted a divorce to the wife. The question of alimony and jurisdiction as to the child are reserved for future action.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

There were 16 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans to-day.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company is now running through trains to Peoria, Ill.

The grand procession of the National Schenck took place in Cincinnati yesterday. The display was a fair one.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition presents no new feature except the new and improved machinery and the new collection of awards which has begun.

Chief-Justice McKean has decided that the Utah Legislature cannot elect a Provisional Attorney for Utah. This turns the matter over to the U. S. Attorney, and puts all criminal cases in the hands of the U. S. Attorney.

The census of St. Louis, just completed, ranks that city as the fourth in the Union, counting Brooklyn separate from New York. In 1860 the population of St. Louis was 167,772, but in 1870 it decreased to 157,036. The present census shows that in six years St. Louis has declined in population.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

The big Chesapeake of New-York, from Cow Bay, New York, with coal, struck on Watch Hill Point, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew were saved.

An eastward-bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track on Sunday near the San Joaquin River bridge in consequence of defective running gear. Three persons were slightly injured, and three cars smashed. The accident caused only a short delay to the train.

C. De Villiers, a Philadelphia broker, was arrested on Saturday in the case of \$7,500, by means of a forged check by J. M. T. C. Kendrick. Mr. De Villiers offers a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of the swindler, and the Board of Brokers of that city offer a similar reward.

The large brick building, Nos. 96 and 98 South Broadway, owned by A. Westcott, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Among the occupants were John Plummer & Co., brass makers; J. M. Stevens & Co., druggists; Wm. Gerlach & Co., jewelry-makers; F. Hayward & Co., wholesale confectioners. Loss, \$200,000; partly insured.

The powder works of Messrs. Leflin & Reed, near Potomac, Pa., exploded on Saturday, killing two men who were working in the building, and wounding many others. The explosion was caused by the explosion of a barrel of powder, which was exploded by the explosion of a barrel of powder, which was exploded by the explosion of a barrel of powder.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FAVRE'S PEACE MISSION AGAIN.

A CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK—THE SUBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE—THE POINTS OF THE REJECTED PROGRAMME.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs this day a circular from Bismarck describing the interview with Favre. Bismarck says:

"The terms of peace and territorial cessions were mentioned only incidentally. The formation of a new Moselle Department, with arrondissements including Sarrebourg Château-Salins, Sarreguemines, Metz, and Thionville, was designated as an organization answering the intentions of the German Government. An armistice was the main point considered. The final programme submitted, and which the National Defense Government rejected, was:

"I. In and about Paris the military status quo to be maintained.

"II. In and about Metz a continuation of hostilities, but limited to a circle around Metz, to be definitely established.

"III. The surrender of Strasbourg, the garrison to be prisoners; and of Toul and Bitch, the garrison to be free.

"The duration of the armistice was to be two or three weeks."

Count von Bismarck insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free election to the Constituent Assembly in the Departments held by the Prussians, which the latter believe would have favored peace.

RECENT PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

A GERMAN ARMY AGAIN THREATENING MULHOUSE—PROPOSED OPERATIONS AGAINST LYONS—PRUSSIA COLLECTING AN INDEMNITY FUND FOR THE EXPELLED GERMANS.

TOURS, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

A dispatch from Colmar, a few miles below Strasbourg, dated on Sunday, says a body of Germans has crossed the Rhine, and is now moving on Mulhouse. Another body is near Schlestadt and Neufchâteau.

It is said they intend to occupy the entrance to the valley of the St. Marier mines.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul. This force is designed to operate against Lyons. One thousand cavalry passed Vold to-day, on their way to Toul, to join the new corps.

The Prussians have arrived near Patay, in the Department of Loiret. They also approached Eprenon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force. The Prussians are also concentrating at Tours, where they are gathering. Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

Gen. Werder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasbourg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris. Gen. von Terten has been appointed Governor of Strasbourg. The garrison consists of 10,000 men. The City of Strasbourg has been required to quarter 8,000 troops, but has been released from the requisition for money. The Prussians have resolved to demand 100,000 francs indemnity in each of the departments which they now occupy, from which Germans have been expelled by the French.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—THE WATER SUPPLY CURTAILED—THE PRUSSIAN PREPARING TO BOMBARD THE CITY.

TOURS, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The Prefect of the Department of the Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the South of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lille, Oct. 2:

I have a dispatch from Paris, received by carrier pigeon, and dated September 30, giving the following details: Our troops to-day operated on the offensive. A reconnaissance in force was made. We occupied successively Meville and L'Hay, and advanced to Thiais and Choisy le Roi. All those positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians, who were intrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement, in which the artillery and the musket were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of Forts Bievre and D'Ivry. The Mobles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy. This dispatch is signed by Gen. Trochu.

Another account from Paris says the French lost in the engagement of Sept. 30, 1,300 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Gen. Guillaume. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

The Canal de Loureux has been drained by the Prussians in order to deprive the Parisians of water. Arrangements are making for the Prussian batteries at Villejuif, Gennevilliers and St. Cloud to bombard the city.

The French gunboats on the Seine have fired on the Prussians, burning the woods at Bellancourt. The firing from forts de l'Est and St. Denis has dislodged the Prussians from the chateau de Stains and Bourget. The Prussians have thrown up works at Dugny, and push their scouts beyond Villejuif and Dancy.

M. Jules Favre having asked Count von Bismarck, in the name of the Diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer from the Count refusing the latter request, on the ground that it was an unnecessary proceeding, but conceding the former one, in case the contents of the dispatches forwarded are unobjectionable. Count Bismarck, however, in his reply, questions the propriety of conducting diplomatic negotiations from the heart of a beleaguered city. This latter idea is obviously that of the neutral powers who had removed their representatives to Tours.

Capt. Johnston, the Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris, with dispatches to the English Government. He left Paris on the 25th of September, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention the Prussian commander allowed him to proceed, with the warning that similar messengers would hereafter be detained.

The official journal of the Republic contains the decree for the suppression of domiciliary visits, except where they are confined exclusively to the municipal authorities. A decree is also issued making a requisition for all the wheat and flour in Paris. This, however, is not designed to collect the provisions of private parties. The regular payment of pensions has been assured in Paris, as well as in the Departments. A decree also relieves the Government from the care of the poor and throws the responsibility thereof on the municipalities. Breadstuffs not reserved in households for use are to be put at the disposal of the Paris commissariat.

Gen. Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne at Paris.

Some petroleum, which had been provided for the

defense of the city, suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing extreme excitement. The fire, however, was extinguished after an hour's labor with the engines. The soldiers charged with cowardice in a recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says M. Pictet's dispatch has been received, and adds: "I have considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the blow of two reverses! I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize the second army provisionally intrusting the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine.'"

AFFAIRS AT METZ.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS BY THE PRUSSIAN—FRENCH STORES BURNED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE from Metz telegraphs this day: "Yesterday afternoon a Prussian battery at Longaug, in front of St. Germain, destroyed with shells a French bridge across the Moselle. The shells fired the village of Moultrie-Metz. Last night the Prussians made a dash into the village of Nonilly, in front of the French position; it was wholly consumed. It contained stores secreted for the garrison, the locality of which the villagers refused to disclose; so the Prussians burned the village and the stores together."

REPORTS FROM TOURS.

THE TROUBLES AT LYONS—THE PRETEXT INVESTED WITH PLenary POWERS—CHANGES IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—AN IMPORTANT DECREE.

TOURS, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The Government is much preoccupied with finding means to prevent disorders at Lyons, where the people who have usurped authority have just sequestered the properties of the religious corporations. Lacour, the Prefect of Lyons, has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order. The popular spirit extended him his enthusiastic.

Admiral Fourichon has resigned the Portfolio of War, but remains in the Cabinet as head of the Navy. The removal of the Prefect of the Rhone is said to be Fourichon's grievance. M. Crémieux acts as delegated Minister of War in place of Admiral Fourichon, resigned. Gen. De Cuen died recently at Metz from his wounds.

An official decree has been issued for the purpose of enforcing discipline and order. Most rigorous measures have been taken with that view. Court-Martials will replace Councils-of-War during the continuance of the war. There will be no revision of and no alteration in the sentences pronounced by Court-Martials. Article sixth punishes with death desertions, murders, spying, thieving, pillage, with or without arms; refusal to obey a superior, menaces to assault on a superior, provocation to mutiny, or want of discipline; loss of arms with the purpose of avoiding combat, destruction of munitions with the same purpose during the fight. Any commissioned or non-commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly, not assuming the places to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic. All non-military persons participating in the above offenses may be subjected to the death penalty. Each army division will be accompanied by a force of gendarmes. The Provost-Marshal may issue orders to enforce these rules, and he may, upon his own authority, make arrests. The whole of the Decree is applicable to all the armed forces of the Republic. Prefects and Mayors have been ordered to proceed to the mobilization and to report on their progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-compliance. These decisive measures meet a hearty approval from the whole population here.

Gen. Ulrich after reporting at Tours rejoined his wife at Biele. The French forces on the left bank of the Rhone are well disciplined and effective. The assertion of Crémieux in his address to Gen. Ulrich, the defender of Strasbourg, that the Government was decided that neither territory nor fortress should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented on here.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DR. RUSSELL—EFFECT OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE AT PARIS—ENGLISH MERCHANTMEN SEARCHED BY FRENCH CRUIZERS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

Count von Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The report of a conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by Mr. Russell, the correspondent of *The London Times*, and since extensively published all over the world, is founded throughout on mere invention."

The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is designed to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defense is being made.

French frigates stop English merchantmen in the channel, and compel the exhibition of their papers.

M. Thiers dined with the Czar on Sunday, and leaves for Vienna on Tuesday.

The *North German Gazette* of to-day, in announcing that heavy shipments of breadstuffs have been made from America to supply the French, says that on Sept. 18 a French steamer took out 36 English cannon, and 1,000 rifles and cartridges for the French army.

The French newspapers have resolved to say nothing about the Prussian movement on Orleans, hence the movements of the Prussians in that direction are unknown.

A messenger from the Empress Eugenie had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR FRANCE—THE STEAMSHIP *VILLE DE PARIS*, LADEN WITH 200,000 RIFLES, TO SAIL TO-DAY—SCENES AT THE WHARF.

The wharf of the French Steamship Company was the scene of much hard labor yesterday and last night. The gates were kept carefully closed, and two officers of the Company were stationed there to inspect the credentials of all who sought entrance or exit. Midway up the wharf a stout railing was placed, and behind this a steady line of men could be seen hurrying across the pier with trucks, and reforming. The black and tackle between the main and foremast cranked out, and the line of men was drawn across the pier. This was on the southern side of the pier. On the northern side, early in the afternoon, were moored three large lighters, each loaded with rifle cases and cartridges. Those were unloading with all possible dispatch. Each carried about 250 cases of 10 rifles each. Large sauls were suspended at the bows of the vessels so as to screen the operations from general view. The cases were raised by the rope handlers and swung at once to trucks, on which they were drawn across the pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no shouting, and the men were all very busy. The same activity continued throughout the greater part of the night. As the shadows grew darker, the lighters were again towed over to the warehouses on the wharf, and the rifles and cartridges were taken to be loaded. The *Ville de Paris* takes out over 200,000 rifles, 8,000,000 ball cartridges, so far as could be ascertained, are to be shipped with this cargo. Two hundred and fifty passengers, and a large number of sailors, are on board, and it is expected to certainly depart to-day. Two French gunboats have been lying off the Battery since Sunday afternoon, and it is expected that they will be to accompany the *Ville de Paris* until she

is well out to sea. Her destination is not now positively known, but Bordeaux and Cherbourg, and Havre are mentioned.

The Committee of the German Patriotic Society of Hudson County, N. J., has collected \$2,284.50. Yesterday the Paterson (N. J.) Committee made a second payment of \$200 to the North German Consul at this port, for transmission to Berlin. Paterson contributions to date amount to \$800.

About 20 French ladies of this city met at the residence of Mr. E. La Montagne, No. 25 West Fifth-st., yesterday and resolved to hold a fair for the benefit of the French Patriotic fund. The ladies formed a general committee and elected the following officers: Mrs. Victor Place, President; Miss de Bloisier, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Augustus Mourralle and Miss Louise Brayer, Secretaries. The fair will commence on the 1st inst. and continue one week.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

THE WATER FALLING—DANGERS OF A CONFLAGRATION—IMMENSE LOSS OF FOOD AND PROPERTY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The rise of the water has ceased and the flood is slowly subsiding. The city is in almost as bad a plight as it was when the Great Army came on, and the entire lower portion of the town has been untenable since Saturday, and the greatest distress prevails among the people driven from their homes. In the business part of the city the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000, not counting the time lost in getting things to rights again. There is no more mischief feared as the waters are receding quite as rapidly as they rose. The damages to the Richmond and Danville Railroad are not serious, and trains are running through regularly. The bridge across the James River remains intact. At present a detailed statement of losses cannot be obtained, but the following is a list of the more extensive sufferers whose places of business, in the main street, near the St. Charles Hotel, were completely inundated: Allan & Johnson, A. A. Hutchison, K. Cuthbert, L. Harvey & Co., Heller's tin shop, Walker & Saunders, J. C. Phillips & Co., Wm. Jenkins, R. H. Duke, Charles T. Palmer, F. Geese, W. Walsh & Co., H. M. Smith & Co., A. Bodker & Co., R. Powers, W. S. Wood, Christian Zimmer, Washington Hotel, Old Market Bazaar, Frederick Shaffer's bakery, Charles T. Taylor. On the South side: H. A. Pearce, C. Thon, Berrian & McPhail, Stephen Mason, O. A. Strecker, Solomon Wise, William J. Harwood, Smith, Larocoe & Co., S. B. Lillienfeld, R. G. Turner, Schumacher's old place, recently destroyed by fire; J. Jacob, Baldwin & Bro., Lewis Antelotti, M. Golden, Joseph Strauss, M. Harris, Bro., Philip Weber, Julius Kraker, Mr. Jacobs, R. Samuels, and the Columbia House. The extensive store of Tardy & Williams, corner of Seventh and Dock-sts., together with all others in that vicinity, had to bear the brunt of the storm.

Communication throughout the city is still carried on mainly by improvised ferries, the second and third stories, and in some instances the attic, affording wharfare. Cattle Thunder caught fire, and the unloading of the boats, and the constant fall and rise of water, the whole central part of the city must have been consumed. Salt in immense amounts stored in the vicinity of the Rockets has been washed away, and the city is veritably saltless. There is no prospect of gas for days, provided even that the rain has entirely ceased. In addition to the horrors of destruction, there were serious fears of a four famine, all the mills for miles around being destroyed, and the flour stored in the city being swamped with the first rush of the waters. In every street and alley piles of furniture and household stuffs are lying about, and the unloading of the boats, and the constant fall and rise of water, the whole central part of the city must have been consumed. Salt in immense amounts stored in the vicinity of the Rockets has been washed away, and the city is veritably saltless. There is no prospect of gas for days, provided even that the rain has entirely ceased. In addition to the horrors of destruction, there were serious fears of a four famine, all the mills for miles around being destroyed, and the flour stored in the city being swamped with the first rush of the waters. In every street and alley piles of furniture and household stuffs are lying about, and the unloading of the boats, and the constant fall and rise of water, the whole central part of the city must have been consumed. Salt in immense amounts stored in the vicinity of the Rockets has been washed away, and the city is veritably saltless. There is no prospect of gas for days, provided even that the rain has entirely ceased. In addition to the horrors of destruction, there were serious fears of a four famine, all the mills for miles around being destroyed, and the flour stored in the city being swamped with the first rush of the waters. In every street and alley piles of furniture and household stuffs are lying about, and the unloading of the boats, and the constant fall and rise of water, the whole central part of the city must have been consumed. Salt in immense amounts stored in the vicinity of the Rockets has been washed away, and the city is veritably saltless. There is no prospect of gas for days, provided even that the rain has entirely ceased. In addition to the horrors of destruction, there were serious fears of a four famine